The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. 13. SATURDAY, January 26, 1799. No. 646.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

JOHN IRWIN,

This WHOLESALE and RETAIL Store, corner of Market and Fourth Streets,

HAS for Sale a large and general affortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, fuitable for the prefent feafon. Alfo, a handfome affortment of *CASTINGS*, and a large quantity of *WHISKEY*, by the barrel or gallon, which he flatters himfelf will be acceptable to his cuftomers and the public.

Pittsburgh, December 20th, 1798.

ROBERT SIMPSON,

Oppofite the Court Houfe, has on hand and intends keeping a conftant fupply of

MADEIRA, Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga, Old Cognac & Bourdeaux Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Rum, Holland Gin, Fine Jafee, Spirits Turpentine, Linfeed Oil,

Hyfon & Bohea Teas
Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Rice,
Pepper,
Allfpice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Which will be fold WHOLESALE and RETAIL on reafonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1798.

List of Letters remaining in the Poft-Office, Pittfburgh, January 1ft, 1799.

A.

DAVID ADAMS, care of David Mead, Meadville; James Anderfon, Pittfburgh, James Alexander, Beaver Town, 4; John Allen, Mufkrs run, 2; Charles Atkins, James Allen, Pittsburgh; Daniel Andrews, care of Rev. Robert Andrews, 3; Robert Andrews, Rev. John Anderfon, Mill creek, 1 letter and 1 large piece.

B.

Robert Brown, Pittfburgh; William Baxter, Virginia; Robert Beard, Pittfburgh; Peggy Bell, John or Robert Bowman, James and Elizabeth Boyd, Stwickly, care of John Irwin, Pittfburgh; Samuel Brown, George Brant, Wm. Bradley, John Boins, Ruffia, or Thomas Bayes, William Burnfide, care of Wm. Robinfon.

C.

Richard Cuftard, French creek; Sanfbt Coulter, Laughlin, Campbell; John Chambers, Pittfburgh; Robert Calhoon, M'Kee's Port; Alexander Calhoon, Elizabth township; John Crawford, Verfailles township, 2; Doctor Cairns, Wm. Berry, Plum's township; Philip Carriger, corporal Pittfburgh; Benjamin Chapman, Paul Cuthbert, Daniel Conner, Samuel Cochran, Chartiers; Wm. Cummins, Wm. Cuil.

D.

Wm. Dunn, Oliver Dunn, 2; Thomas Dunn, care of Thomas Reefe, Efq; Erie; Alexander Dougherty, Buffaloe, Lake Erie; Henry Denny, George Devar, Slippery Rock; Thomas Dunlop, care of Samuel M'Cord, 2; Henry Dickey, care of James Mitchell, Efq; Thomas Dunn, care of Alexander M'Laughlin; Bartholomew Dennis, care of Joleph Scott, Efq.

E.

James Evans, M'Kee's Port; Phillip Effex, Erie Ferer.

F.

James Farlan, Pittfburgh; David or Samuel Falconer, Benjamin Fletcher, Bear creek; Adam Fink.

G.

John Garden, Efq; Hugh Galbraith, care of Alexander M'Laughlin.

H.

Crump Hamblin, Joleph Hemphill, Robert Hynes or John Stones, George Hayes, David Hall, Beaver; Peter W. Hummis, care of Gen. Neal O'Hara; Peleg Hyde, Jacob Haymaker.

I.

James Johnfton, Samuel Johnfton, 3; John Johnfton, 2; Zachariah Johnfton, care of Wm. Maclean, Pittfburgh; Adam Johnfton, Millers run; James Johnfton, Fayette township; Chriftopher Irwin, 2; John Inflone, care of John Irwin; Edward Jones, major Winzer Jones, Daniel Junker, David Johnfton, Pittfburgh.

K.

Robert Kilpatrick, 2; care of James Dunn, Meadville; Joleph Kinkead, Meadville; Henry Knox, Pittfburgh; George Kinzor, 4; John Kent, David Keer, M'Kee's Port; Gilbert Kerr, care of Samuel Jones, Efq. Robert Kidd, Washington county, near Pittfburgh.

L.

Wm. Law, New Connecticut; Wm. Laird, New Connecticut; Daniel Ligget, care of Jacob Linker; Andrew Long, care of Jeremiah Long, 2; Thomas Loughead, Shenango, 2; Robert Loughead, M'Kee's Port; James Leard, Lynd, care of James O'Hara, Efq. Samuel Lyon, James Lyman.

M.

Samuel Meffr, Samuel Mercer, Thos. M'Kee, Mercer tavern; John M'Kinley, care of John Hannah, 4; Wm. James or David M'Junken, 5, care of John Thompfon; Hugh Martin, care of John M'Maflers; Ifaac Morgan, Jemima M'Kenny, Andrew M'Clane, Raccon; Nathan M'Dowell, Robert M'Chesney, Pittfburgh; Widow M'Elhany, Archibald Maxwell, care of Andrew Robinfon; Archibald M'Kallop, Edward M'Ewin, Pittfburgh; John M'Farron, John Mahoning; Wm. M'Kee, near M'Kee's Port; Joleph Miller, Patrick M'Lees, care of Alexander M'Laughlin; Archibald M'Laughlin, Jane M'Calley, Daniel M'Jurk, Chartiers; Doctor Richard Murray, James M'Fadden, David M'Alleiter, care Col. Wilfon, Raccon; Daniel Mahuth, care of James Robinfon, Efq. James Moor, French creek; Henry Mudey, Little Conear; Wm. Mann, Waterford, 3; Henry Mott, Oil creek; James M'Mahan, care of John Baron, Efquire.

N.

Joleph Niel, Wm. Neely, Coal Hill, care of of Andrew Robinfon; Wm. Nellis.

O.

Edward or Philip O'Hara, French creek.

P.

Alexander Power, Conear; J. Power, Meadville; Thomas Patterfon, Chartiers; Samuel Patterfon, care of John Reed; Joleph Pangborn, New Connecticut; Jeffe Pearfon, St. Clair township; John Pinkerton, Montours run; John Park, Beaver creek; Robert Power, Conear.

Q.

Wm. Quigly, James Quigly, Beaver; Afa Quivey, near Devores ferry.

R.

Charles Raitt, Mifflin township; David Rily, care of Alexander M'Laughlin; Henry Rardon, Henry Redman, Chartiers; John Rither, Stwmill run; Mrs. Reynolds, care of Alexander M'Dowell, Franklin.

S.

Samuel Sterling, care of Francis Deary, 2; John Smith, Long run; John Sheriff, Adam Stoon, care Wm. Dunning; Alexander Snodgrafs, M'Kee's Port; Andrew Stewart, near Pittfburgh; John and Charles Sweney, care of Jeremiah Sturgeon; Martin Smith, New Connecticut; Wm. Smith, French creek; John Shotwell, Meadville; Wm. Scott, Pittfburgh, 2; Thomas Sampfon, Pittfburgh; George Sturd, Pittfburgh; Simon Snyder, Pittfburgh.

T.

Robert Thompfon, Mifflin township; George Thompfon, 2; John Thompfon, care of Mark Deary; Caleb Track, Mifflin township; Thomas Thompfon, Peters creek; Ely Toulley, New-Connecticut.

W.

Hugh White, Beaver; Edward Work, Matthew White, Nine mile run; Thomas Wilfon, near M'Kee's Port; Andrew Wilfon, Mifflin township, 2; George Wilis, Montures meeting-houfe; C. Wells, John Woods, near M'Kee's Ifland; Hugh Wilfon, Edward White, care of Wm. Steel; Mary Watt, John Watt, Oil creek; John Warron, Waterford.

Y.

John Young, New Connecticut; John Youens, Long run congregation; Ephraim Young, care of Doctor Stevenfon.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the County of Alleghen, the firft Monday of December, in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and ninety eight, before the Honorable Alexander Addifon, Eq. Preftdent, and his Aflociates, Juftices of the fame Court.

ON the petition of Alexander Small, a prifoner in the jail of faid county, praying to be difcharged agreeable to laws made for the relief of infolvent debtors, the Court order that the prifoner be brought before them at Pittfburgh on the firft Monday of March next, that his petition and creditors may be then heard; and that his creditors have due notice thereof by publifhing in the Gazette of the United States and in the Pittfburgh Gazette, and continue for three weeks, the laft of which fhall be two weeks before his hearing, that they may fhew caufe, if any they have, why he fhould not be difcharged.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Prothy.

Came to the plantation of

the fubfcriber living on the Monongahela river, Mifflin township, Allegheny county, laft October, a fmall Brown MARE, *with a fmall bell, 3 years old, about 14 hands high, a large ftar, fome white on each of her hind feet, a natural trotter. My reafon for not advertifing before now was fuppofing her to belong to fome of the neighbouring people that had been to the Indian country, and I did not wifh to put them to coft. I now defire the owner to come prove property, pay charges and take her away.*

ANDREW M'FARLANE.

January 2, 1799.

All perfons indebted to the

eftate of Alexander Ewing, *deceafed, either by note or book account, are hereby requefted to make payment againft the 21ft of this inftant, as no longer indulgence will be given.*

JOHN SHORT, Executor.
JANE EWING, Executrix.

Fayette township, Allegheny county,
January 4, 1799.

THE BRETHREN of LODGE No. 43, are requefted to attend their next ftated meeting the firft Tuefday in February, on bufinefs of importance.

By order of the Maffer
JOHN M'DOWELL, Sec'y.

January 16th, 1799.

Mills and Diftillery to Let,

SITUATE in St. Clair township within one mile of the town of Pittfburgh and the Glafs works, on the main branch of the Sawmill run. The advantages of this property being placed in the vicinity of Pittfburgh where there is an excellent market at all times for flour, Indian meal, boards and fcantling muft be obvious—There is on the premifes a good Grift and Saw Mill complete, and abundance of timber near the mills—Poffeffion of the Mills and the Diftillery may be had immediately, with Stills and veffels, &c. A Lot of Ground may be had with the above property if wanted.—The fubfcriber will alfo Let the one half of a Sawmill and one hundred acres therewith, fituated on the Little Sewickly 14 miles below Pittfburgh—there is great plenty of excellent timber in the neighbourhood of this mill. Any one wifhing to rent the above property may know the terms by applying at the Mill on the Sawmill run to

JOHN ROWLAND.

January 11, 1799.

Whereas it has been reported by fome ill-difpofed perfon, that WILLIAM IRWIN's property is mortgaged to me for the payment of monies—I now declare that no fuch mortgage was ever taken for me, and that I have no claim againft William Irwin or any demand whatever.

Witnefs my hand this 7th day of December 1798.

GEORGE WALLACE.

Allegheny County, ff.

Having fome time ago been afked if I underftood whether or not that William Irwin's large brick houfe and lot in Pittfburgh was under mortgage to George Wallace, Efq. I do now declare upon oath, that I do not recollect the perfon who made this enquiry.

HUGH FLEMING.

Sworn before me this 7th day of December 1799.
JOHN WILKINS.

A CHARGE,

To the GRAND JURIES of the COUNTY COURTS of the FIFTH CIRCUIT of the STATE of PENNSYLVANIA, at December Seffions 1798, by ALEXANDER ADDISON, PRESIDENT of thofe COURTS.

(Published at the requeft of the Grand Juries of the Counties of Allegheny, Weftmoreland, Somerfet and Greene.)

(Concluded from our laft.)

2. BUT, if this law fhould not be contrary, to the expreſs words, it is objected, that it is contrary to the principles, of the conftitution, which diftributes the legiflative, judicial, and executive powers into three departments; while this law confounds them all in the executive, and this, it is faid, eftabliſhes defpotiſm.

I might reft the anfwer to this objection, of a confufion and accumulation of powers being a violation of the conſtitution, on the obſervation already made, that this law operates upon none, for whoſe benefit the conſtitution was eſtabliſhed, or whom the conſtitution was intended to affect; and cannot, therefore, be a violation of the conſtitution. It operates only on aliens. No citizen has any deſpotiſm to fear from this law. Any citizen may, notwithſtanding this law, plot as many "treaſons, ſtratagems, and ſpoils," as he pleaſes; and, if he can eſcape the judiciary, may bid the Preſident defiance.

But, the fact is, there is no confuſion of powers in this law, but ſuch as convenience or neceſſity, conſiſtently with the principles of the conſtitution introduces into many other laws, to which no man would dream of objecting.

The conſtitution has not eſtabliſhed, and no human conſtitution can eſtabliſh, a perfect, but only a modified ſeparation of powers. What work of man is perfect? It is very common, and it is convenient and neceſſary, for the legiſlature to paſs a law fixing certain principles, and leaving it to ſome other part of the adminiſtration, the executive or judiciary, to aſcertain the caſes to which ſuch principles ſhall be applied, to detail the minute modifications, which no foreſight can ſuggeſt, and experience alone can diſcloſe; or to paſs a law which ſhall operate on a certain contingency, leaving it to ſome other part of the adminiſtration, to declare when this contingency occurs, and the law begins to operate. This leſſens not the authority of the legiſlature; for ſuch diſcretion cannot be exerciſed by any other part of the adminiſtration, without the authority of the legiſlature, may be reſtrained, corrected or ſuppreſſed. whenever the legiſlature thinks fit; and is therefore, altogether under the controul of the legiſlature. The legiſlature, therefore, only determines ſomething, which it is neceſſary for them to determine; and leaves it to ſome other part of the adminiſtration, as caſes ſhall occur, to determine ſomething elſe reſpecting this, which the limited powers of man, the principles of juſt diſcrimination, and public convenience, render it impoſſible for them to determine. Were the legiſlature to take upon them to modify their laws to every caſe they muſt conſtantly be in ſeſſion; and human capacity would render it impoſſible for any one body of men, to diſcharge their taſk. Therefore the legiſlature wiſely contents itſelf with eſtabliſhing general rules, and leaves, to ſome other part of the adminiſtration, authority to aſcertain the modifications and exceptions. Thus the legiſlative power determines, that certain actions ſhall be puniſhed; but, as there may be degrees of ſuch actions, more or leſs aggravated, leaves it to the judiciary to aſcertain the degrees of puniſhment; and as in ſome caſes, all puniſhment may be diſpenſed with, leaves it to the executive to pardon, at its diſcretion. All this is neceſſary, for the ſake of humanity juſtice, and public convenience; and it ſeems abſurd, to ſay that the principles of the conſtitution are thereby violated.

On ſuch principles this alien act is framed. It eſtabliſhes an authority in the Preſident "*to order all ſuch aliens as he ſhall judge dangerous to the peace and ſafety of the United States, or ſhall have reaſonable grounds to ſuſpect are concerned in any treaſonable or ſecret machinations againſt the government thereof, to depart out of the territory of the United States.*" But as a general exertion of this authority may not be neceſſary, it provides, *that, if any alien, ſo ordered to depart ſhall prove, to the ſatisfaction of the Preſident, that no injury or danger to the United States will ariſe, from ſuffering ſuch alien to reſide therein; the Preſident may grant a licence to ſuch alien to remain within the United States.*" What more prudent or proper method could the legiſlature have adopted? While they were in ſeſſion, and a war was in view, muſt they wait, till there was a declared war, or an actual inveſion, before they eſtabliſhed the principle that aliens might be removed, in a certain manner? When they eſtabliſhed this principle, were they obliged to eſtabliſh it without any exception? Or might they ſit, or be convened, to decide on every caſe proper as an exception? This would ſeem, if not abſurd and impracticable, at leaſt, very inconvenient. Surely the legiſlature did better. Congreſs has, by this law declared that aliens are removable, juſt as that offenders are puniſhable, and has ſaid, that the Preſident may chooſe, out of all, what aliens ſhall be removed, juſt as he may chooſe, out of all, what offenders ſhall be puniſhed. The Preſident may tell any alien, "*will permit or licence you to remain,*" as he may tell any offender, "*I will pardon you.*" And in doing this, Congreſs has violated no principle of the conſtitution.

3. Leaſt this law, when tried by the words and by the principles, of the conſtitution, ſhould appear unexceptionable, and eſcape cenſure; it has been endeavoured to excite a clamour againſt it, by drawing a melting picture of the diſtreſs of aliens, who may thus be ordered to depart out of the country at the will of one man.

This is all work of imagination. It cannot be denied that there is a right in the United States, as in every other nation to remove aliens; and that there may be caſes, in which the fafety of the nation will render it neceſſary to exert this right. And I think it cannot be denied that, in the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, the United States were, if any nation ever was, in a condition that required it, as a ſolemn duty, to exert this right. The rights and ſafety of individuals muſt never be put in competition with the rights and ſafety of a nation. Aliens have but an *imperfect* right, the right of hoſpitality and civility, to remain in any nation to which they are not bound to permanent allegiance. And if the rulers of the nation, in which they have a temporary indulgence to reſide, ſuſpect any danger to the nation, from their reſidence, and order them to depart, they have *no* right to remain. The United States were threatened with danger from France, and by the ſame means which France has uniformly adopted, to bring danger and deſtruction on other countries; in teſtine diviſions. Aliens having the leaſt intereſt in the proſperity of this country, and owing the leaſt duty, only a temporary duty, to it, were the moſt likely to yield themſelves the readieſt agents of France. And the little reſpect, which in this country, is paid to the rights of election gives them, here, an opportunity of miſchief which they could, in no other country, enjoy. Though ſome of our own citizens may be bad enough to yield themſelves as inſtruments of a foreign power, the government of the United States has no authority to remove them. But it has, like every other government, in time of danger, authority to expell aliens; and the right and duty of common defence, and protection againſt invaſion and domeſtic violence, require that this right of expulſion ſhould be exerted. Nor was the exertion of this right proper only againſt French aliens. The principles profeſſed by the government of France have excited throughout the world an enthuſiaſm, which nothing, but experience of their deſtructive conſequences, can correct. There is, in all nations, a number of warm ſpeculative men, combined together, to promote the diffuſion and prevalence of this theoretic liberty. Many of theſe either expelled or flying from their own country, reſide in the United States; and are, here, ſyſtematically *united*, not in ſupport of the principles of our government, but of an imaginary political *millennium*, a government, which never exiſted, and, while man remains as he is, never can exiſt; in ſupport of the fanciful principles which, in the progreſs of its revolution i

anarchy and despotism, have brought so much misery on France, and on every country where the arts and arms of France have prevailed. These dogmatists invincible by reason or experience, united in principles, however dispersed in place, as a nation of themselves are enemies to all governments; and, like the preachers of a new religion, think all other rights and duties ought to yield to the great duty of establishing their principles. To this duty, they will sacrifice all other considerations; and nothing however cruel or destructive, that can promote this, will, in their eyes, be a crime. Such men will be dangerous to any country, in which they reside. Instigated by the zeal of proselytism, the apparent benevolence in their principles will give them an irresistable influence on the young and unexperienced. And no country, in which such men prevail, can hope for safety against the arts of France. Nor can any Frenchman the arts of France. more earnestly promote the views and success of France, than any native of any country, who by adopting her principles, has brought himself within the pale of this new political church. Insensible of error, and deaf to instruction, they are born forward with the courage of conscience, the ardour of inspiration, and the obstinacy of impenitence, by an impetuous enthusiasm to all the mischiefs, which guilt could effect. And wherever there is no hope of conversion, while we are in danger, the exertion of this right of expulsion becomes a duty, which the rulers owe to the safety of the nation.

If there may be cases of humanity, which may make this exertion, where not absolutely necessary, favour of severity; the question is, with whom the power of indulgence may be best lodged, so as best to accomplish the great object, public safety, and most to favour humanity.

As a measure of national defence, this discretion, of expulsion or indulgence, seems properly vested in the branch of the government peculiarly charged with the direction of the executive powers and of our foreign relations. There is in it a mixture of external policy, and of the law of nations, that justifies this disposition.

It was never known that a numerous and complex body of men had a more tender conscience, than an upright individual. Where many do wrong, each can cast the censure from himself upon others. But a responsible individual must take all the burden of the blame. Any man, with any claim to tenderness, would rather risk the success of that claim to an impartial and humane individual, than to a numerous body of men.

It remains, therefore, only to determine, whether the character of the President be such as to render him a proper depository of this power of indulgence. Has the President no feelings of humanity? Is a life of piety and justice no ground of confidence? The character of the President is well known. And no alien, who meddles not with politics, and plots, who favours not the views of our enemies, and injures not the peace, safety, or defence, of the country, has any thing to fear from this law. Even with respect to dangerous aliens, Congress has provided, that the rights of humanity (so far as, consistently with the supreme law, the safety of the people, they can) shall be secured to them. For it is enacted, *that it shall be lawful for any alien, who may be ordered to be removed from the United States, to take with him his property; or, if he leave any of it, that it shall remain subject to his order and disposal.*

But is all our pity to be extended to strangers; and shall we extend no care to ourselves, our wives, and our children? The French have threatened us with pillage, plunder, and massacre. Such threats they have carried into execution in other countries. They have threatened us with a party among ourselves which will promote their views. Some of them, it is said, have told us, that we dare not resent their injuries; for there are Frenchmen enough among us, to burn our cities, and cut our throats. Well, it seems we dare not remove these gentle people! Gracious Heaven! are we an independent nation, and dare we not do this? Shall our constitution, intended as a shield to defend, become a sword to wound us? Have we made a constitution to restrain our administration from oppressing ourselves, and so restrain it, as to submit our cities to alien incendiaries, and our throats to alien assassins?

Vain is all our defence against enemies without, if we guard not against enemies within. If we leave an Achan in the camp, can we hope for victory? If we leave a band of traitors in the fort, can we hope to defend it? If we suffer French spies to stroll through our cities, our harbours, our shores, and our country, and give information of all our strength, and all our weakness; how can we be guarded against attack? If we suffer them to remain here to give information of every ship that sails, that it may fall into the hands of French privateers; how can we protect our trade? If we suffer French agents to remain here, to corrupt the minds of our citizens, our printers, and our officers, to intrude into our councils, purchase our arms and ammunition, influence our opinions and elections, render our people careless, and our administration weak; what have we to expect, but all the horrors of a French invasion? What have we to expect, but to see our houses in flames and our families in blood?

I trust in God, that this will not happen. I trust, that measures adopted by our administration, with a cordial union among ourselves, will preserve us from this calamity. But, if it should come upon us, we will curse those, who have lulled us with a sweet song of security, and gentle fraternity of the French; who, professing motives of economy, have endeavoured to tie up the hands of the administration from effectual measures of defence, and, under the pretence of hoping and seeking peace, do in the surest manner invite war.

We are at present in a perilous state, and it is to be feared, on the brink of some calamity. Menaced with the resentment of a foreign nation; we are distracted among ourselves. In proportion to our dissentions will be our danger; and our safety lies in love to our constitution, and confidence in our administration. If the people will cordially unite in supporting active measures of the administration, France will change her tone, from resentment to complacency. But experience of her conduct to all other nations must convince us, that it is her means only, and not her object, that she will change. Her object will remain the same, to reduce us to a subjection to her will. Let us beware, therefore of supposing, that, when she *speaks* peace, she *means* peace. She will speak peace, while we support our administration; and again war, whenever she can persuade the people to oppose the administration of their government. *Divide and subdue* is her maxim.

With a view to lessen the grounds of distrust in our administration, so fatal to our own interest, and to encrease that confidence in it, so essential to our safety; I have endeavoured, with candour and care, to examine the principles of a law, which has been made a pretext for vehement clamour. I have, I think, shewn, that it is constitutional and necessary. I have said (what is well known) that there is such ground of confidence in the President, that there is no fear, that he will suffer it to operate against any alien, who comes and remains honestly and innocently among us; and that he will exercise his authority only against aliens, who use the opportunity of their being here, for the purpose of disturbing our peace, alienating the minds of our citizens from our government, betraying our situation, corrupting our measures, or weakening our defence. And I hope, it will appear, that if our rulers had not exerted this authority, we should have had just reason to say, that they had betrayed their trust.

O! if the people would but love their constitution, and confide in its wise and honest administration, and turn away from those who harrass their minds with vain suspicions; how happy might we be! May the God of wisdom open our eyes to the excellence of our constitution, and the purity and prudence of our administration; and to the folly, madness, and wickedness of those demagogues, who mislead this people from their interests and duties, and glory in their guilt. May he wean us from our partialities and prejudices towards any foreign nations, unite our hearts in love and support of our government; and preserve us from the machinations of a government, ambitious, desperate, faithless, and corrupt; which flatters, only to deceive; and caresses, only to destroy.

UNITED STATES.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 7.

Mr. Otis said that the committee had according to order waited on the President with the request of the house respecting the impressment of American seamen, and that he had informed them that he would take that subject into consideration.

Mr. Harper stated that various amendments and alterations had taken place in the duty on distilled spirits, in consequence it was thought by the committee of ways and means advisable to request the Secretary of the Treasury to employ himself in digesting the various branches of that act, and forming them into one act: owing to the multiplicity of business last session it was not done; the digest having now been completed, the committee had instructed the following resolution;

Resolved that the committee of ways and means be instructed to prepare and report a bill for consolidating into one act, and amending the several acts respecting the duties on domestic distilled liquors and stills. Agreed.

Mr. Griswold said the committee appointed on the 13th ult. instructed him to request that they may report by bill, which being granted, says so, reported a bill, "For the prevention of certain crimes therein specified:" which was read a second time and committed to the whole house for to morrow.

TUESDAY, January 8.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Post Master-General made agreeable to an order of the House of June 14, last, on the subject of post offices and post roads, referred to that committee.

Mr. Gallatin observed that as this house seemed to determine to legislate on the relative situation of this country with France, altho' the promised communications from the President had not arrived. He alluded to a recent bill reported by the committee for defence, he hoped they would join him in a resolution which he had prepared to call for that communication, which he considered particularly necessary before the subject was farther entered upon. He did not allude merely to the act in general, but to some particular parts of it, (which he mentioned) which he thought contained sentiments on which it was improper for the House to legislate. He then moved the following resolution.

Resolved &c. That the President be requested to communicate to this House information respecting any transactions between this country and France which has come to his knowledge during the recess of Congress, as mentioned in his communication to both Houses on the 8th ult. also such as may have come to his information during the present session of Congress.

Mr. Harper hoped this would be laid on the the table, as he believed a very short date would shew the gentleman his resolution was unnecessary for he believed a report on that subject would speedily come into the house, it was laid on the table.

A message from the President was received in the course of the sitting comprising the contingent charges for the support of the government, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1798.

Also a report, agreeable to the request of the house, relative to the impressment of American seamen. The President said that as soon as he received intelligence of the transaction, orders conformable thereto were given to all the commanders of American armed vessels, and information sent to the American minister in London, and the British minister in Philadelphia. This he said was the first instance that had come to his knowledge, of misbehaviour from any of the commanders of British vessels, on the contrary, their conduct had hitherto, except in this circumstance, been marked with uniform civility, respect and friendship, and he had no doubt, but this first instance would be corrected.

A letter was inclosed from Captain Phillips, with a statement of the transaction, also a copy of the orders from Mr. Stoddart, Secretary of the Navy, to the different commanders of American vessels of war. They are ordered to resist to the utmost of their ability, and not to suffer any innovation from any foreign vessels of war, unless overpowered by force, in that case to deliver up the vessel as well as the seamen, but never the seamen without the vessel.

The message was ordered to be printed.

THURSDAY, January 10.

Mr. Harper, in the course of his observations, read, and commented upon, a memorial which he stated to have been presented to the French minister of Foreign Relations, by a certain gentleman lately returned from France. After he sat down, being asked by Mr. Nicholas to favor the house with a sight of what he had read, he laid it upon the table. The following is a copy of it:

To the Minister of Foreign Relations.

The undersigned, a firm friend to the principles of the French revolution, and well known as such, in his own country, the United States of America, begs leave, citizen minister, to expose to you in writing, what he cannot with facility do by conversation, the motives which have induced him to quit his home and visit this country at a crisis like the present, when the political relations of France and America are so near experiencing a total dissolution.

Without any official character and wholly unauthorised from any quarter, but knowing it to be his right, and believing it to be his duty, he comes as an individual citizen to offer you his opinion on the best means of restoring harmony and a good understanding between the governments of the two Republics, and at the same time to support his own opinion with what he knows to be that of all the principal characters in America, famed for their sacred love of liberty in general, and attachment for your cause* in particular.—Their hearts are overcome with sorrow when they reflect that so great a number of American patriots, who have fought and conquered side by side with Frenchmen, and whose blood has flowed in the same trenches, are now forced to gird on their swords and combat, who?† those same generous Frenchmen.

By what fatality, citizen minister, has this unfortunate quarrel been suffered to arrive at the present crisis? Why are the enemies of France and America to be so highly gratified?

France will no doubt answer, America was originally in the wrong, and gives us no explanation: the government of the United States will deny this, and offer its own complaints. But unhappily the danger of a rupture is now become too eminent‖ to permit recriminations on the one part or the other. Is peace desired by France? The friends of liberty in America have ever been ready and willing to admit it.

When we have seen the numerous depredations made on our commerce, particularly in the West-Indies, some by cruisers without commissions, others by commissioned cruisers, but condemned on the most frivolous pretensions, we have with pleasure sought a pretext, in the malconduct of the agents of government, and not carried our indignation to the government itself; the late arrette of the directory has proved that we were right.

We have seen with the most lively regret the non-success of the negociations at Paris: we neither blame one government or‡ the other, that these have not been brought to a happy issue: we prefer directing all our efforts to revive the expiring flame of friendship and good will, that ought not for a moment to have been diminished, and to baffle the infamous intrigues of the enemies of France and America, who in no way, can be so much gratified as by bringing the two republics to an open rupture.

The advantage of speaking the same language, gives the enemies of France an opportunity of knowing well the American people: they know that the purest republican principles govern the mass of them; that their magistrates, are the organs of the people during the time for which they are chosen, notwithstanding their administration may be attended with errors, and even faults.—If therefore, they can provoke the rupture they so ardently wish for, they are sure that every American will rally round the standard of government; and a government so supported will be a most useful ally to them.

I wish, citizen minister (and here I know I convey the wishes of all who deprecate a separation from France, and particularly that great friend to liberty, so well known in this country, Mr. Jefferson) to impress on the minds of the government the truth contained in the foregoing paragraph, it is essential that they should feel and be well convinced of it, in order that they may be on their guard against intrigants, who will not fail to engage them to count, in case of a rupture on a powerful party in America to assist the plans of France, and even to aid in case of an invasion. The contrary, be assured, citizen minister, will be the effect; the very idea strikes all true native Americans with horror; they are ardently desirous of an accommodation with France; but desirous as they are of an accommodation, there would be no less reason to support their government in war, and particularly in opposing with energy all foreign invasion. This truth admitted, France has to consider which is most for her own interest, to make an enemy of United America, and to throw her thus united into the arms of Great-Britain, or by a great and magnanimous conduct to draw back those wandering affections, which intrigue and misunderstandings have estranged for a moment, and leave the true Americans the to blaze forth in the approaching elections.

France has now, citizen minister, an opportunity of gaining or losing the affections of America forever; she has lately shewn an unprincipled fire of preserving peace with her; but she has yet done enough for her own interest. What she has done will have but little effect, while the embargo exists and American seamen are confined in prison: let them be released, the embargo raised as soon as possible, and a minister sent to America with liberal instructions; the decree will then cease, amity and a good understanding will be immediately restored; you will regain the hearts of all true Americans; their children will lisp your praises, and their fathers will inspire their young minds with love and affection for their ancient deliverers.

I know that the measure of sending a minister immediately to Philadelphia may be considered as an act of condescension. But there are occasions, citizen minister, where condescension is magnanimity. The object is to strike dead at one stroke the intrigues of the enemies of France and America in England and America.

That government, between the two Republics which shall take the first and most irresistible step towards this great object, will acquire the highest honor. Though, as an American, I might wish that this honor might belong to my government, yet as a philosopher I am only desirous, that the good should be done without being anxious, who shall be the author of it.

Permit me to close with another observation. If the last proposition be inadmissible, let a neutral city, such as the Hague, be pointed out by the Directory as the place of meeting, and let the official declaration to this effect be made there to Mr. Skipwith, the only authorised person we have in this place.

I beg, citizen minister, that you will not forget that there is not a moment to be lost. Congress is to assemble again in about two or three months from this time; and I dread the effects of the despair to which the American people may be driven from the cruel state of suspense which brought me to this country.

* Probably meant *cause*.
‖ Probably meant *whom*.
† Probably meant *imminent*.
‡ Probably meant *nor*.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, October 19.

BARON Nelson is expected here on his return to London, which, we hear, he means to pursue by land, as far as practicable.

Oct. 26. In addition to the late news from Malta, we now learn that the Maltese had succeeded in cutting off the water from the fort, from which the French had been driven—on which they all surrendered. They were given ships to depart from the island—but as provisions were scarce, none was offered them. They were therefore pushed to sea.

Letters from Messina, dated October 16, state that a vessel from Alexandria had arrived there with intelligence that Buonaparte's army, after a bloody battle (in which even the victorious Army lost 12,000 men) was reduced to a few thousand and had fled to Alexandria. One account (of which we will not vouch*) says B. is taken prisoner. [* Does it not follow that the other part of the intelligence is vouched for?]

COLOGNE, October 18.

Yesterday THREE GUILLOTINES arrived here from France, one for our city, one for Coblentz and one for Mayence. Ours was immediately tried on a ram.

GLASGOW, October 19.

This day a French frigate, with only her main mast standing, was brought into Glasgow harbour by an English frigate. In the captured frigate are 3000 men, and in the others of the fleet about 2000. Their commander's name was Hardy. In one of the captured ships was found Theobald Wolfe Tone, founder of the society of United Irishmen.

PARIS, October 21.

Off Toulon, on the 11th of October, were 11 ships of the line, which, at first, were supposed to be Russians, but afterwards found to be English.

Our government are more disposed for peace than heretofore—and a majority of our legislature are in its favor, since our loss of the battle of Abuckeir (near the Nile). We flatter ourselves and hope it will influence the sittings at Rastadt to make the desired conclusion.

For four days the Redacteur, and all our papers, have been filled with the official letters of Buonaparte and Berthier, with the proclamations of the commanders issued in Egypt.

By his letters the army was not discouraged at the account of the loss of the fleet, but rather enlivened to encounter all dangers with the greater ardor. Of prisoners he had only a few; but the cannon and horses he had taken, were reserved for an expedition which was a secret.

He embraced every opportunity to visit the people. An air balloon which he sent from Cairo, was above the understanding of the ignorant mortals. They thought him a messenger from Mahomet. His HORSE ARTILLERY created great consternation.

A messenger to one of the chiefs, bringing an account of a defeat, was asked, "How long is the French army?" He took up a handful of

which he threw up in the air, saying, "There count them."

The general soldiers divided the booty which they took from the Mamelukes; on some they have found for 3 to 500 Louis d'or, or the value in gold.

Buonaparte pictures the Arabians as the worst of beings. In large hordes they swarmed like clouds round his army, and harrassed his rear guards. Plundered and murdered every one who fell into their hands. They have not kept their treaty, which he had concluded on the 5th July, with 13 of their Beys. In which it was stipulated, that they should give him as many men as were necessary to oppose the Mamelukes. And, on the other hand, the general had promised to give them back, after he had conquered Egypt, all the land which had belonged to them.

Buonaparte, with these 13 Cheilks, set round a table, where it was further agreed and determined, that he who did not fulfil his promise should incur hells flames. Probably the Cheilks could not answer for what their hordes did.

On the 12th July, Mourat Bey, had a large body of horse troops and batteries on the Nile, and 10 gun boats. From both sides were exchanged more than 1500 cannon shot. The Turks had already taken 3 of our gun boats; but two of them were retaken, and the third burnt. After this the army was not interrupted on their march

On the 21st July, before Cairo, we had a battle —The Mamelukes lost 2000 men killed, Mourat Bey, and several other Beys were wounded. Four hundred camels, with baggage, and fifty cannons were taken, our army lost thirty killed, and one hundred and twenty wounded. In the night the Beys fled from Cairo, and burned their ships. The people plundered their houses, and on the 22d the French entered the city.

The General issued two proclamations:

Buonaparte to the Cheilks, &c. of Cairo, dated Head Quarters, Gazi, July 22.

"Yesterday the Mamelukes were mostly killed or taken prisoners! I am in pursuit of the fugitives. Send me the vessels on the other side of the water, and a deputation acknowledging your surrender to me! Let bread, meat, straw and oats be in readiness for my army! Be without fear—as no body wishes your welfare more than I do!"

Buonaparte to the people of Cairo.

"People! you have done well not to declare against me. I am come to destroy the Mamelukes. To protect commerce and the inhabitants. Every one who is in fear ought to remain quiet; and those who have fled may return to their houses, I shall establish a divan of persons, &c."

A third proclamation to the Pacha of the Grand Seignior, declares, he may remain in his place, and have his effects secured to him.

Ibrahim Bey had fled with his family and effects to Salchich, where Buonaparte pursued him; but before the General entered this city the Bey had left it. Being the last where fresh water was to be had.

The Mamelukes have defended themselves bravely. They are well dressed and equipped.

LONDON, October 25.

A letter from Captain Trowbridge to Lord St. Vincents, contains the following:

"The Arabian and Egyptian workmen have deserted the French—and the French not being used to the heat could not open the channels from the Nile, by which the cisterns at Alexandria are supplied with water. There is, therefore, a scarcity of water, as well as of provisions. The provision fleet, which sailed from Toulon the beginning of August, and on which the French army in Egypt principally depended, returned, on being informed of Nelson's victory."

Letters from Donnegal, of October 15. say, Lord Bridport had taken a squadron from Brest, consisting of 14 vessels.

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.

(CIRCULAR.)

To the Commanders of armed vessels in the service of the United States, given at the Navy Department Dec. 29 1798.

SIR,

IT is the positive command of the President, that on no pretence whatever, you permit the public vessel of War under your command to be examined or searched; nor any of the officers or men belonging to her, to be taken from her by the ships or vessels of any foreign nation, so long as you are in a capacity to repel such outrage on the honor of the American flag. If force should be exerted to compel your submission, you are to resist that force to the utmost of your power, and when overpowered by superior force, you are to strike your flag, and thus yield your vessel as well as your men; but never your men without your vessel.

You will remember, however, that your demeanor be respectful and friendly to the vessels and people of all nations in amity with the United States; and that you avoid as carefully, the commission of, as the submission to, insult or injury.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

BEN. STODDERT.

Pittsburgh, January 26.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Scull,

THE greatest danger attending a popular government like ours, arises from that spirit of party, which, when it degenerates into faction, will stoop to any measure which can accomplish its insidious design. Among other means, one is the encouragement, afforded to those printing presses, which, under the cloak of a specious philosophy, bring into circulation, strictures upon whatever is sacred, having the title of Ages of Reason and Political Inquiries, all having a tendency, to inflate the human mind with ideas of self importance; setting aside all dependance upon a Supreme Being and his holy word. Thus is the mind insensibly inticed, from the possession, as well as practice, of those virtues which constitute the life and soul of justice and law, and the peace of society is troubled by the licentious, assuming the garb of liberty. Such like books, however, have but a limited range, being studied chiefly in populous towns, where their poison is frequently exposed and counteracted. Hence arises the plan, of establishing in remote places, newspapers, which become vehicles of disorder, and contempt of the laws and their guardians, supporters and friends. The effect becomes more mischievous, from the difficulty of procuring admission into them of any information having a contrary tendency; whilst the selection by the editor, of foreign or domestic news, being generally made from papers of congenial complexion, presents to the reader, only the semblance of truth, and frequently the most gross misrepresentation and calumny of public men and measures. In this way some of the most free countries in Europe, have lately fallen a prey to the domineering grasp of the French executive, whose agents chanting the syren song of liberty and equality, flattering the prejudices and passions of the ignorant and vicious, and the vanity of new fangled philosophers, have finally plundered ALL within their reach, and degraded them from being independent states, to satellites of their power and ambition.

That our Western Country, is not altogether untainted in this respect, will not be questioned by any candid observer. For although the bulk of our industrious citizens may boast, and with apparent reason, of not being like the common people in some countries, capricious and given to change, and when, especially from the moderation of their government, they have certainly no reason to be so, but abundant to prize the blessings they enjoy; the more ought they to watch in favor of that government which protects them, instead of abandoning the substance for the shadow.

The Senate of this State, in their address lately presented to the President, remarked, that our government has been traduced and insulted, in the seditious publications of French agents, and the most flagrant attempts made to sow divisions among the people of the United States. When we find the House of Representatives (and to the honour of those from Westmoreland it will be recorded) agreeing with the Senate, and deploring those vileacts of political seduction, engaging to co-operate with the general government, in averting the influence of such publications, and detecting domestic intrigue, the motive for precaution acquires additional strength.

Impressed with these sentiments, the writer has thought it incumbent to submit them to his fellow citizens of Westmoreland, in the present crisis, when proposals are made by Snowden and M'Corkle for printing a Gazette. Their subscription paper holds out the idea of impartiality, and had not another hand-bill been lately transmitted by them, in which appears an indirect hostility to our administration, and apparently to all government, without a syllable of attachment to the constitution or laws of the land, their former political opinions might have been passed over in silence, from a hope they had become sensible of their error. In this left-handed bill, which many of the persons named for taking subscriptions, have not received; they modestly propose fixing the politics of the country. In return for this great condescension, they will permit us to enquire, in what school or club they have acquired so much political wisdom and integrity, as to become the guides and leaders of the people? We have a right to know those principles of impartiality, which constitute their creed, whether drawn from pure sources, or from levellers of all right and duty, before we become implicit pupils.—Unless better detailed, it may be conjectured from the general tenor of their bill, and their professional career in Chambersburgh, that they will disturb the peace and excite those divisions, of which our legislature so justly complain.

The people of Westmoreland, neither wish nor want such lessons of trouble and insurrection.—They have pretty generally opened their eyes to peace and happiness, which they know, depend upon supporting government in all its constitutional acts, and will, it is hoped, permit neither to be insulted. The conduct of the printers may be the subject of a future enquiry, but in the mean time it seems proper to point out their invitation to the disaffected to assist them in their labours. What else is the meaning of marking the encroachments of power, and applauding the persevering efforts of patriotism, &c. Why all this political cant, accompanied with common place flattery of the people, but with a view of exciting distrust and jealousy of our government and laws. With the same kind of jargon have the French agents in the countries of Europe cajoled the people out of their rights, and thus Belial is described by Milton:

He seemed
For dignity composed and high exploit,
But all was false and hollow tho' his tongue dropt manna,
And could perplex maturest councils,
For his thoughts were low, but to nobler deeds,
tim'rous and slothful,
Yet he pleas'd the ear.

It is said that several gentlemen, with whom subscription papers were to be lodged, have declined having any concern with them. For some of them much respect is due as worthy characters in public as well as private life, thereby affording the best evidence of republican principles. As to others, their decided opposition leaves no room to doubt a perseverance in pursuing their favorite object, the consequences of which, if successful, they may one day have occasion to regret.

A CITIZEN.

Westmoreland, January 17th, 1799.

NOTICE.

PERSONS *indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment. Accounts that remain unsettled on the 20th February next will then be put in suit.*

GEORGE STEVENSON.

Pittsburgh, January 22d 1799.

NOTICE.

ALL *persons that have any demands against the estate of James Hamilton, deceased, are hereby requested to bring in their accounts properly attested before the first day of March next, and all persons indebted to said estate by bond, note or book account are requested to make payment on or before the 10th day of March, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.*

ANN HAMILTON, administratrix.
JOHN WILSON, administrator.

St. Clair township, Allegheny county, January 17, 1798.

Likewise, a valuable Plantation, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, to be rented for two years. There is a good two story log house and good barn and other buildings, and a valuable orchard on the premises. Apply as above.

The Subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general that he has opened a House of

Public Entertainment,

at the Sign of the SPREAD EAGLE, *in* LE BŒUF, *where gentlemen travelling towards Presqu'isle may depend upon good accommodations, and the favour gratefully acknowledged by the public's humble servant.*

CHARLES MARTIN.

Le Bœuf, January 18, 1799.

The subscriber intends keeping a constant supply of Wet and Dry Goods, suitable for this country. He has also several Houses and Lots to Rent, on or before the first of April next, well calculated for public business.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN *out of the Stable of the subscriber living on the waters of Brush creek, near Col. Irwin's, on Sunday night the 20th inst. a Bay* MARE, *between 4 and 5 years old, about 15 hands high, no brand nor ear mark, she has a saddle mark on the off side, a natural trotter, shod before and toes of the shoes flat steeled, she had a Colt last spring which is not weaned. Whoever apprehends said thief and secures him so that he may be brought to justice and the owner get his Mare, shall receive the above reward, or Four Dollars and reasonable charges for the Mare.*

ROBERT WATSON.

January 22, 1799.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE *away from the Constable on the evening of the 21st inst. a certain* ROBERT PATTERSON, *by trade a Carpenter. Whoever secures him in the jail of Allegheny county, or delivers him to me, shall receive the above reward.*

WILLIAM GRAY, Constable.

Pittsburgh, January 23, 1799.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Greensburgh, for the County of Westmoreland, the 12th day of December, 1798, present, Alexander Addison, Esq. President, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

UPON *the petition of John Ferguson, an insolvent debtor arrested by execution, and praying for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of such persons according to the provisions of the said acts, the Court appoint the second Monday in March next for hearing the petitioner and his creditors at the Court House in Greensburgh, for said county, and direct that notice of the said application and this order be published in the Chambersburgh and Pittsburgh Gazettes three weeks successively, the last of which to be at least three weeks before the day of hearing.*

By the Court,

THOMAS HAMILTON, *Proth'y.*

A ROBBER

ON the 18th ultimo, a Trunk of depositted in Mrs. Mary Murph by a Mr. Brown, and on the night the same was plundered of its conten

1 piece olive thickett, 1 piece ol
3 pieces jaconet muslin, 2 pieces fi
2 pieces book muslin, 1 dozen book m
kerchiefs. 1 dozen coloured borde
handkerchiefs, 3 dozen jaconet musli
chiefs, 1 10-12 dozen tamboured cor
lin handkerchiefs, 8 womens tuck'd
dozen patent worsted hose, 5 dozen
mals, 2 2 12 dozen red ground and 2
pocket handkerchiefs, 1 piece pillow
piece olive ribdelure, 1 piece stript n
pieces white thread edging, half a
loured sewing silk, one pound mohair
half groce silk galloons, half groce br
ferrits, three quarters groce narrow
1 and a quarter groce quality bindin
vest buttons, 3 groce coat buttons.
crooked combs, 2 dozen long crook
and one pound Scotch thread No. 1

I am authorised to offer a reward
DOLLARS. for apprehending the
thieves and restoring the property to t
or Thirty Dollars for the Goods, an
tions asked. It is my humble opinio
ry good citizen ought to be interest
occasions—therefore, I hope, no tim
lost in detecting such villainy.

W. CHI

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1799.

Pittsburgh Third Subsc
B A L L,

WILL be at Mr. Morrow's Assem
on *Wednesday Evening*, the 30t
*** Non-Subscribers, (gentlemen) to
Dollar each for their Ticket, and mus
duced by a subscriber.

☞ The Cottillions to begin at 7 o'

B HOI

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1799.

Boyle Irwin,

Respectfully informs his friends and t
that he has opened a *Wholesale*
Store at the house of NATHANIE
Liberty Street, where he has for sale
ment of DRY GOODS, consisting

SUPERFINE, plain and forest cloths	Cailcoes, pri
Duffils	Linen handke
Kerseys	Cotton do. a
Coatings	Mens cotto
Cassimers	cotton; w
Swansdown	cotten an
Flannels	hose
Serges	Womens wh
Thickets	do.
Velverets	Muslin plain
Fustians	Do. Shawls
Calimancoes	Wrought cra
	Irish linen &

Daily expected a few casks of Litt
and French Brandy, Coffee and Lun
&c. &c. All of which Goods are
quality and will be sold on the most
terms.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1799.

N. B. Every encouragement will b
those who buy to sell again.

BY YESTERDAY'S M

PHILADELPHIA, January

Twenty two members of the House
sentatives of Pennsylvania have offered
sertion on the Journals of the House,
to the address presented by that bo
President, which the house has refused
on their Journals.

The Senate and House of Represent
a joint meeting, have appointed Peter
Esq. Treasurer of this Commonwealth
ensuing year, by an unanimous vote.

Circuit Courts of Nisi Prius are to b
the Judges of the Supreme Court of P
nia, as follows, to wit:

By Chief Justice M'Kean and Judge S

On Monday 15th April, at York, for
c
22d Lancaster, Lancaster.
29th Carlisle, Cumberland
Tuesday 7th May, Huntingdon, Hun
Monday 13th Lewis Town, Mif
20th Sunbury, Northu
27th Lycoming, Lycom

By Judge Yates and Smith

On Monday 15th April, at Bedford, f
Bedford
22d Greensburgh Westm
29th Pittsburgh, Allegh
6th May, Washington, Washi
13th Green
20th Union-Town, Fayette
Tuesday 28th Chambersburg, Fran

From the Baltimore Federal Gaze

January 15.

A gentleman who left Annapolis y
stepped into the office this morning, an
ly informed us, that a vessel had just
there bringing English news to the 20th
ber. The papers, he says, contain n
information respecting the affairs of th
nent, and not a word of Buonaparte
state, that Holt had surrendered himsel
pitulation, reserving the liberty of tran
himself. His appearance in Dublin, it
had occasioned as much joy as if it h
Buonaparte. There was no official ac
the destruction of the Dutch fleet; b
their frigates with troops from the Te
stated to have been captured by a British
Tone, who was to head the French troop
ed for Ireland, had been taken, and was
been tried as a rebel, but gave governm
slip by cutting his own throat, not so as
pire immediately, but to leave small h
recovery.

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NOTICE.

...ffeſſors (appointed by the Commiſſion... Direct Taxes) in the ninth diviſion ...te of Pennſylvania, are requeſted o ...eir aſſeſſment diſtricts, on the follow... to wit: Thoſe of Weſtmoreland coun... ...eenſburgh, on Friday the 11th of Janu... thoſe of Allegheny county, at Pittſ... Monday the 14th of January; thoſe ...gton county, at the Town of Waſh... Thurſday the 17th of January; thoſe ... county, at Waynesburgh, on Monday ... January; and thoſe of Fayette coun... ...ion Town, on Thurſday the 24th of ...at which times and places they will be ... with proper books, in which to make ...rns to the principal aſſeſſors. It is ...ey will attend punctually, as the time ... expire in which they are obliged by ...ake their returns.

I. JENKINSON, Commiſſioner of Direct Taxes for the 9th Diviſion of Pennſylvania.

...ber 27th, 1798.

William Chriſty,

...RNS *his ſincere thanks to his cuſtomers the favors received, and they may reſt aſ... it will always afford him pleaſure to ...pportunity of o...iging them*

...t the ſame time, it is abſolutely neceſſary to facilitate his buſineſs) that they ſhould ... accounts, particularly ſuch as has been ... one to two years.

... received a freſh ſupply of Woolens, con... low priced three quarters mixt plains, caſſimers, &c. alſo, Nails, London Pew... Leather, and a variety of Goods ſuitable ...on, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh or credit, to thoſe who pay off the old ſcore.

...gh, January 4, 1799

...ourned Court of Common Pleas, held at ...gh for the County of Allegheny, the ſe...d January in the year of our Lord one thou... ...even hundred and ninety nine, before the ...hn M'Dowell and John Gibſon, Eſquires, ... of the ſaid Court.

...petition of Iſaac Pearce a priſoner in ...ail of the county aforeſaid, praying to be ... according to the proviſions of the act of ...made for the relief of inſolvent debtors, the ...r, that the ſaid priſoner be brought be... at Pittſburgh, on the firſt Monday of ...ch, that his petition and his creditors may ...ard; and that his creditors have no... ...of by publiſhing in the Pittſburgh, Union ...d Hagers Town newſpapers, that they ...cauſe if any they have why he ſhould not ...ged.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

BE RENTED,

...LAND *in the Ohio River, about three ...s from Pittſburgh, known by the name ...on's Iſland. There is 40 acres of clear ...der good fence, fit for cultivation, and ...of paſture. For terms apply to the ſub... the weſt bank of the Allegheny river op... ...burgh.*

JAMES ROBINSON.

...y 4, 1799.

...o Dollars Reward.

...TED *from the ſubſcriber living in Tyrone ...hip, Fayette county, a Bay* MARE, *3 ... about 14 hands 3 inches high, a natural ...d before and the ſhoes ſteel-toed, no brand. ...takes up ſaid Mare and ſecures her ſo that ... may get her again, ſhall receive the above ...nd if brought home reaſonable charges.*

WILLIAM CUNNIGHAM.

...r 2, 1799.

...lijah and J. Craig,

... opened for a few weeks, a general ...rtment of GOODS, which will be ſold ...ſale and retail, at the ſtore next door ...al Gibſon's.

...rgh, December 24, 1798.

...Advertiſement appearing in the Pittſ... ...gh Gazette laſt week, ſigned William ...

It becomes highly neceſſary to guard ...s and the public againſt the deception, ...n them that ſaid William Gazzam has ... to collect any debts due to William ...nor has he any accounts againſt one ...l, nor books to make out ſuch accounts ...muſt be very obſervable to Larwill's ...hat Mr. Gazzam offers to receive mo... ...pt to diſcharge any account. But Lar... ...s himſelf happy ſince he has been in ...ent, to have been able to diſcharge his ..., and has the greateſt confidence that ...s will ſtill enable him to do it.

WILLIAM LARWILL.

...rgh, December 22, 1798.

...AVID WALLACE,

...uſt received a complete aſſortment of ...Y GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent ...ſo, GROCERIES, which he will ... moſt reduced prices for caſh.

...ueſts thoſe who ſtand indebted to him ...r their accounts immediately, as no ...ligence can be given.

...gh, December 28, 1798.

...o the plantation of the

... living on the Allegheny river, 8 ... Pittſburgh, a Red HEIFER, one ...t ſpring, a white ſpot in her face, ...houlder and rump, and a crop off ... The owner is deſired to come, ...rty, pay charges, and take her ...

...LLIAM HIMMELWRIGHT.

...1798.

A LOTTERY;

...or raiſing the ſum of Twelve Thouſand Dollars, to be applied in erecting Piers to defend the Banks of the River Allegheny and Monongahela within the Borough of Pittſburgh, authoriſed by an act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.

The Scheme of the Firſt Claſs is as follows:

			Dollars.
1 Prize	of 1000	Dollars, is	1000
1	of 800		800
2	of 500	are	1000
3	of 400		1200
5	of 300		1500
10	of 200		2000
15	of 100		1500
20	of 50		1000
50	of 20		1000
100	of 15		1500
2000	of 7		14000
1	of 2000	laſt drawn Ticket is	2000
1	of 1000	ſecond laſt drawn	1000
1	of 500	third laſt drawn	500

2210 Prizes, 3790 Blanks } 6000 Tickets, at 5 Dols. each } 30,000

All prizes ſubject to a deductio of 15 per cent.

The drawing of the Firſt Claſs to commence as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, and the prizes to be diſcharged on the completion of the drawing, which it is hoped will be in October next.

To thoſe acquainted with the ſituation, and who feel themſelves intereſted in the improvement and proſperity of the town of Pittſburgh, nothing need be ſaid touching the utility of the object to which the product of this Lottery is to be applied. To others it might be ſuggeſted how very important are its proſperity and advancement not only to thoſe adjacent, but to the inhabitants of the neighbouring counties and even of the towns on the Atlantic ſhores. Situated, as it is, on a point of land at the confluence of two majeſtic rivers which, joining, flow through an immenſe territory to the ocean, it muſt of neceſſity be in a conſiderable degree the emporium of that territory, if it be not abandoned to the impetuous current of the Allegheny which is making yearly, nay daily, encroachments on the land, and which will at no very diſtant day take poſſeſſion of the delightful ſpot on which the town ſtands, ſhould its ravages not be checked by the erection of Piers, or ſome other efficient means.

Tickets to be had of the Managers in Pittſburgh, of Thomas Hamilton in Greenſburgh, of General Douglaſs in Union town, of David Redick, in the town of Waſhington, of Alexander M'Dowell at Fort Franklin, of Roger Alden at Meadville, and Thomas Reele in the town of Erie.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
GEORGE STEVENSON,
JOHN SCULL,
ISAAC CRAIG,
NATHANIEL BEDFORD,
JAMES BRISON,
GEORGE SHIRAS,
JEREMIAH BARKER,
NATHANIEL IRISH. } Managers.

WANTED,

WOOD Aſhes, for which one ſhilling per buſhel will be given, and alſo a generous price for Pot Aſh, at the *GLASS WORKS* oppoſite Pittſburgh.

WILLIAM EICHBAUM.

October 4, 1798.

The White Oak Level,

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Tract of Land, was called thus, from the extenſive and beautiful level and the great number of ſtrait and lofty oaks upon it. It lays on the Allegheny river, 10 miles from Pittſburgh, and on the ſame ſide of the river, and contains 318 acres and 15 perches. It is well watered, having five ſprings running through it; the ſituation advantageous for the Pittſburgh market, and the title indiſputable.

Mr. Hugh Quigley who lives adjoining the land will ſhew the ſame to thoſe who may wiſh to ſee it. The purchaſer, by paying part in hand, ſhall have a reaſonable credit for the remainder. Terms of ſale, &c. may be known by application to me at Elizabeth Town, either by word or letter.

December 1, 1798. *S. BAYARD.* 6w

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Water ſtreet, in the Town of Pittſburgh, which has been for many years occupied as a Public Tavern, and eſtabliſhed by the ſign of the Fountain (or Green Tree.) The eligibility of the ſituation, the commodiouſneſs of the Houſe, Stable, and other neceſſary buildings renders it unneceſſary to ſay any thing more, as the perſon who may wiſh to purchaſe will view the premiſes. A ſmall part of the purchaſe money will be expected, and an extenſive credit will be given, if required, for the balance.

Likewiſe, a Seven Acre Out-Lot, contiguous to the Town, under cultivation, with a poſt and rail fence. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who will give an indiſputable title.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, June 23, 1798.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on the waters of Peters creek, at William Cochran's mill, in Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, a Black COW, about four years old, a crop off the left ear, and two ſlits in the right ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN WILSON.

Dec. 14, 1798,

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh for the county of Allegheny, the 8th day of December in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight, before the Honorable Alexander Addiſon, Eſq. Preſident, and his Aſſociates, Juſtices of the ſame Court.

ON the petition of Abraham Loos, a priſoner in the jail of ſaid county, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſions of the acts of aſſembly made for the relief of inſolvent debtors— the Court order that the ſaid priſoner be brought before them at Pittſburgh on the firſt Monday of March next, that his petition and creditors may then be heard, and direct the notice of his application to be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh, Carliſle and Harriſburgh newſpapers three ſeveral times, the laſt of which ſhall be at leaſt two weeks before the time appointed for his hearing.

By the Court.
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

BROKERS OFFICE,

No. 147 Cheſnut Street Philadelphia.

WILLIAM M. BIDDLE informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced buſineſs as a Broker and Scrivener, at No. 147 Cheſnut Street Philadelphia, in the vicinity of the Banks and the Land Office, and other Public Offices of this State and of the United States.

PATENTS for Land procured, and all kind of buſineſs tranſacted in the Land Office and other Public Offices with the utmoſt accuracy and diſpatch.

Perſons reſiding in the Weſtern Counties of Pennſylvania, may have their Letters Papers &c. ſafely forwarded to William M. Biddle, by applying to Thomas Collins Eſq. Attorney at Law Pittſburgh.

July 20, 1798.

Juſt opening and for ſale by the ſubſcriber at his Store at *Williams's Mills*, a neat and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

from Baltimore, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, conſiſting of *Dry Goods, Groceries Salt, Iron, Steel, Leather, Spices, Hardware, Cutlery, Cotton and Woollen Hoſiery, Indian and Roſe Blankets, Strouds, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Powder, Lead,* and a variety of other articles for Caſh, Country Produce, or Furrs, by

ENNION WILLIAMS.

Williams's Mills, October 29, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

BY Public Vendue, on Thurſday the 24th day of January next, a HOUSE and LOT in the Town of Nobleſburgh, ſituate on the Main ſtreet. The Houſe is two ſtories high, and the Lot contains five rod in front, and ten deep. Attendance will be given and the terms made known on the day of ſale, by the ſubſcribers.

JOSEPH KING.
W. GORMLY,
JOHN GORMLY.

Dec. 12, 1798.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Pitt townſhip, Allegheny county, about 4 miles from Pittſburgh, a Sorrel Mare COLT, hind feet white, and a bald face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

EDWARD SMITH.

December 18, 1798.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Pine townſhip, Allegheny county, in July laſt, a Red STEER, with a white face, and a bit cut out of the near ear, and a ſwallow fork in the off ear, four years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away

WILLIAM DICKSON.

Lowry's Run, Dec. 15, 1798.

For Sale,

A Three Story BRICK HOUSE and Lot of Ground, ſituate in Market ſtreet at the corner of the Public Square. The Houſe is 35 feet ſquare, a kitchen 16 feet by 18, and good cellars under both buildings, an excellent well in the yard, and a ſtone ſtable 40 feet by 28, well finiſhed and ſtalled—alſo, a two ſtory Brick Houſe, 20 feet by 18, with an excellent cellar under it, a log ſtable 30 feet by 24, and a draw well, ſituate in Fourth ſtreet, at the corner of Chancery lane—alſo, a ſmall Log Houſe, ſituate in Fourth ſtreet, near Grant's Hill—a Lot of Ground containing 31 acres and 39 perches, 20 acres of which is under excellent meadow, about one mile from town—an In and Out Lot in the Reſerved Tract on the weſt of the Allegheny oppoſite this place—and Five or Six Donation Tracts of Land. The terms will be made known by applying to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh.

WILLIAM IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, 6th Dec. 1798.

Real Property for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale a TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN, ſituate in the Town of Greenſburgh, alſo, two Lots adjoining William Barns, in ſaid Town—four acres of meadow adjacent to Town—a Lot in Todd's Town, No. 22, one half of an undivided tract of land containing 74 acres, with good buildings thereon about three quarters of a mile from Greenſburgh, and 100 acres of Land in Allegheny county, in Nicholſon's Diſtrict, No. 101.—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above deſcribed real property, may know the terms of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber in Greenſburgh. An indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

October 7th, 1798.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen on the 25th December, a bay MARE, 4 years old, 14 hands high, branded on the left buttock G. L. B. ſhe has two colt teeth that are not grown full yet, hurt on the thighs and legs by drawing, has a long ſwitch tail, which was cut about a month ago and is not healed, ſhod all round, the fore ſhoes being tipped with ſteel, and has got the ſcratches. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and ſecures her ſo that I may get her again, or brings her to me, or ſecures the perſon that may have taken her ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

GEORGE LEIGHTENBERGER.

Pittſburgh, December 28, 1798.

P. S. The above Mare has a ſucking Colt.

Beware of the Raical!

THE public in general, and the Book Binders in particular, throughout the United States, are cautioned againſt the deception of a gallows looking, yellow complexioned, black haired fellow who calls himſelf JOHN HOLT, by trade a Book Binder—by his actions I judge him to be a JACOBIN. He yeſterday ſecreted himſelf from the purſuit of his lawful creditors, although the day before out of mere charity, I bailed him from priſon, offered him the higheſt wages and conſtant employ, to enable him to do juſtice—he pledged his word, his honor, to be induſtrious, to be faithful to his benefactor—he has put himſelf beyond my reach for the preſent—he has added ingratitude to injuſtice—In order, more effectually, to guard every perſon againſt his impoſitions for the future, I think it neceſſary to deſcribe him more minutely than above. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high; ſlender make—he is a profane ſwearer, a liar, a drunkard and a glutton. He was guilty of ſeveral acts of ſwindling before he left this town.

ROBERT HARPER.

Chambersburgh, December 12, 1798.

A few ſetts of Doctor PERKINS's celebrated

Metallic Tractors,

are left for ſale at this Printing Office.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 13, 1798.

Came to Braddock's Field, an old Black MARE, about 14 hands high, both hind feet white, a ſnip on her noſe, ſaddled a little on the head by the pole evil. Unleſs the owner comes forward in two months from this date, pay charges and takes her away, ſhe will be ſold for her keeping.

ANDREW M'GAHIE.

December 22, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the late firm, known by the name of Chr. Lauriger & Co. either by bond, note or book account, are required to make payment on or before the 20th day of January next, to the ſubſcriber, who is veſted with full power to collect all debts whatſoever due ſaid firm. And thoſe perſons who neglect the above notice, may expect that their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery, without reſpect to perſons.

WILLIAM FREIDT.

Weſtmoreland Furnace, Dec. 26, 1798.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittſburgh did, on the 20th day of November laſt, make an aſſignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forewarn all perſons againſt paying any debts due to the ſaid Larwill to any other perſon than the ſubſcriber reſiding in Pittſburgh, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1798.

TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE piece of LAND containing 159 acres, laying on the Monongahela river two miles above Elizabeth Town. The land is of the firſt quality and well improved, and will be ſold low by having a part of the money advanced. The terms may be known by applying to GABRIEL PETERSON adjoining the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber near Pittſburgh.

HARVEY HETH.

January 15 1799.

FOUND,

ON the hill above Pine Creek a Rifle Gun and Broad Axe. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOSEPH BRUSH.

Head water of Sandy, Irwin Townſhip, Allegheny County, January 17, 1799.

TO BE RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next.

THE FERRY on the Allegheny river in the Town of Pittſburgh, now occupied by James Allen. For terms apply to G. WALLACE, Eſq. Braddock's Field, or the ſubſcriber oppoſite ſaid Ferry on the weſt ſide of the river.

JAMES ROBINSON.

January 16 1798.

Clean Linen and Cotton Rags purchaſed at this Office.